

Prosodic structure in Japanese

Which of these phenomena provide evidence that the **mora** plays a role in Japanese?
What about the **syllable**?

- (1) One way of making nicknames in Japanese is to add the suffix [t͡ɕan] to a shortened form of the name. Here are some nicknames formed this way. What do all these nicknames have in common?

- (a) [hanako] → [hana-t͡ɕan] [osamu] → [osa-t͡ɕan]
[ɕuusuke] → [ɕuu-t͡ɕan] [keiko] → [kei-t͡ɕan]
[d͡zuŋko] → [d͡zun-t͡ɕan]
- (b) [akiko] → [ako-t͡ɕan] [masako] → [mako-t͡ɕan]
- (c) [ɕiroko] → [ɕii-t͡ɕan] [nat͡suuko] → [nat-t͡ɕan]
[jasuko] → [jat-t͡ɕan]

- (2) “Geisha/bargirl client names” (data from Poser 1990) — This is a specific kind of nickname-formation process, more restricted than the general one we saw earlier. What principles determine an allowable nickname?

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nickname, option 1</i>	<i>Option 2</i>
[honda]	[o-hoo-san]	[o-hon-san]
[kondo]	[o-koo-san]	[o-kon-san]
[saitoo]	[o-saa-san]	[o-sai-san]
[ɸud͡zimuura]	[o-ɸuu-san]	*[o-ɸud͡zi-san]
[tanaka]	[o-taa-san]	*[o-tana-san]

- (3) The morpheme /-si/ 市 ‘city’ has a predictable effect on the pitch accent when it attaches to a place name. We see a difference between two patterns, (a) and (b). How can we explain this difference? (data adapted from Vance 2008)

(a)	[kʷré-çi]	呉市	(b)	[mʷoróʌN-çi]	室蘭市
	[akitá-çi]	秋田市		[nikkóo-çi]	日光市
	[kʷmamotó-çi]	熊本市		[sendái-çi]	仙台市

Given your analysis for (a)-(b), what can we say about the following examples?

- (c) [mʷmbái-çi] ‘Mumbai city’
[hanói-çi] ‘Hanoi city’
[kʷrakáʷ-çi] ‘Krakow city’ (Polish place name, but borrowed via English)
[bisáʷ-çi] ‘Bissau city’
- (d) [managʷá-çi] ‘Managua city’
- (e) [ɸʷkʷí-çi] ~ [ɸʷkúí-çi] ‘Fukui city’ 福井市